



Possiblistic Security and the Refinement Paradox

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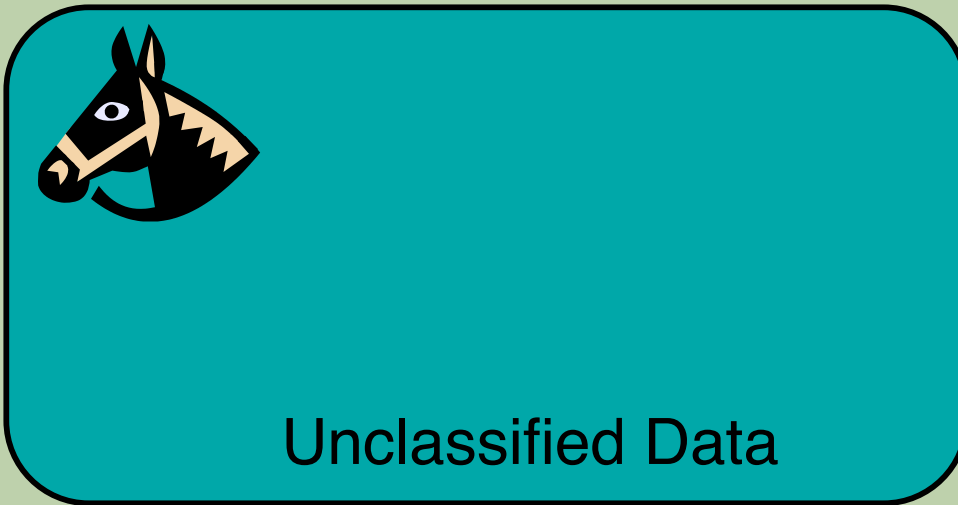
Secure State Proofs

- Construct an Access Control Matrix
 - Specifies the set of allowed accesses
- Construct a transformation function
- The system is secure if you can prove...
 - It starts in a secure state
 - Applying the transformation function keeps the system in secure state.



Visualization of These Proofs

Secret Data

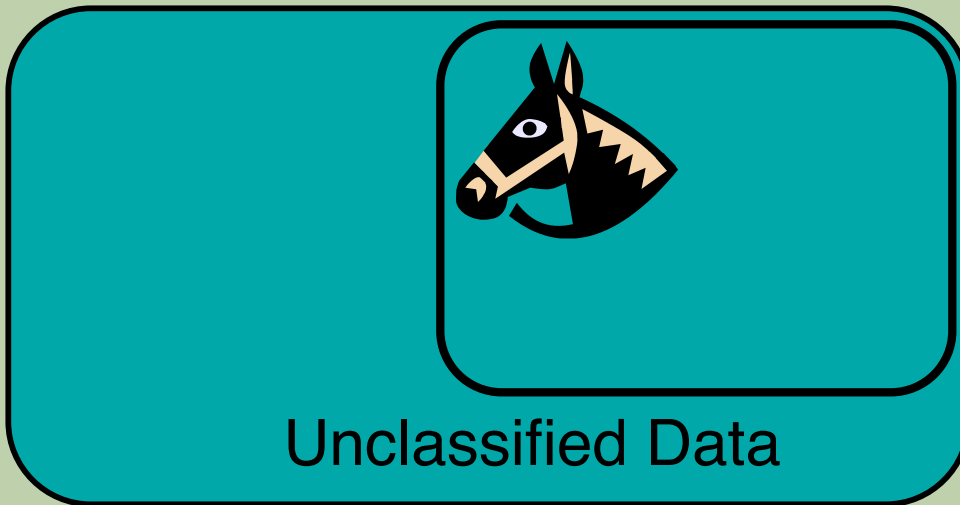


- Horse Starts In Fence
 - Horse Can't Jump Fence
-
- Horse will stay in Fence



Refinement

Secret Data

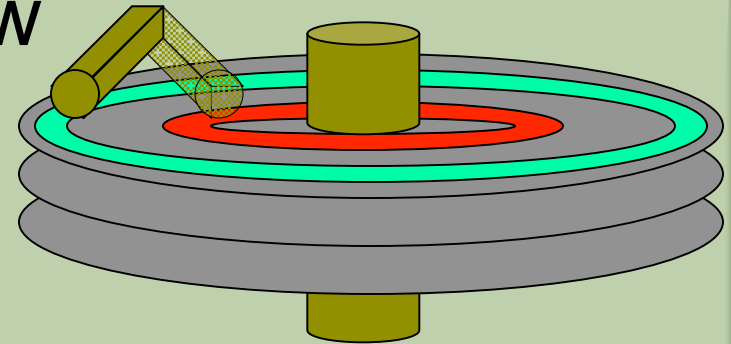


- Further restrict where the horse can roam
- Access is a subset of the original
- Example: DAC
- Does not impact the security of the system



...the Rest of the Story.

- Disk Arm
- Low Process reads low document
- High reads high
- BUT the implementation causes the disk arm to move.



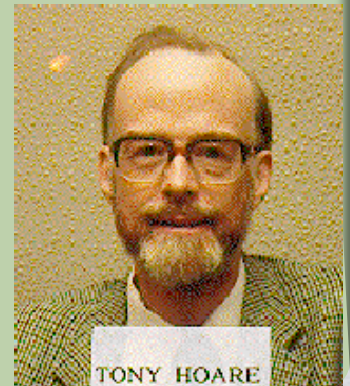
Hidden Channels

- Information is communicated without reading And writing
- How do you fix it?
 - Change the definition of reading and writing (But how do you know if you are right?)
 - Change the security property (Redefine what it means to be secure).

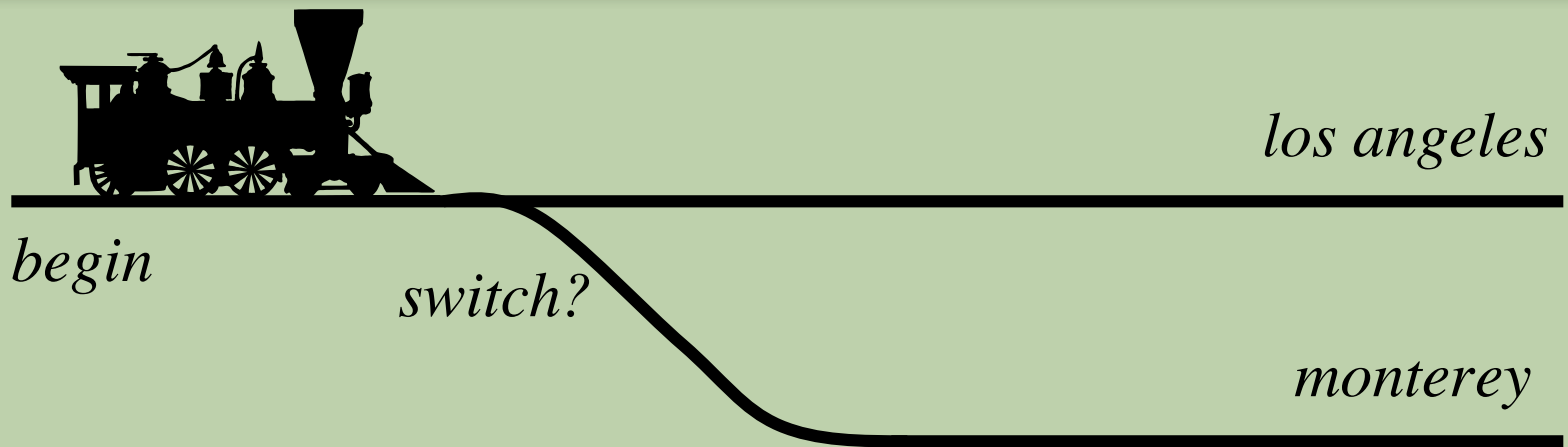


Communicating Sequential Processes (CSP)

- Developed by Tony Hoare
- One of two competing process Algebras
- Mathematical logic for describing systems.
- 3rd Most Cited Work In Computer Science



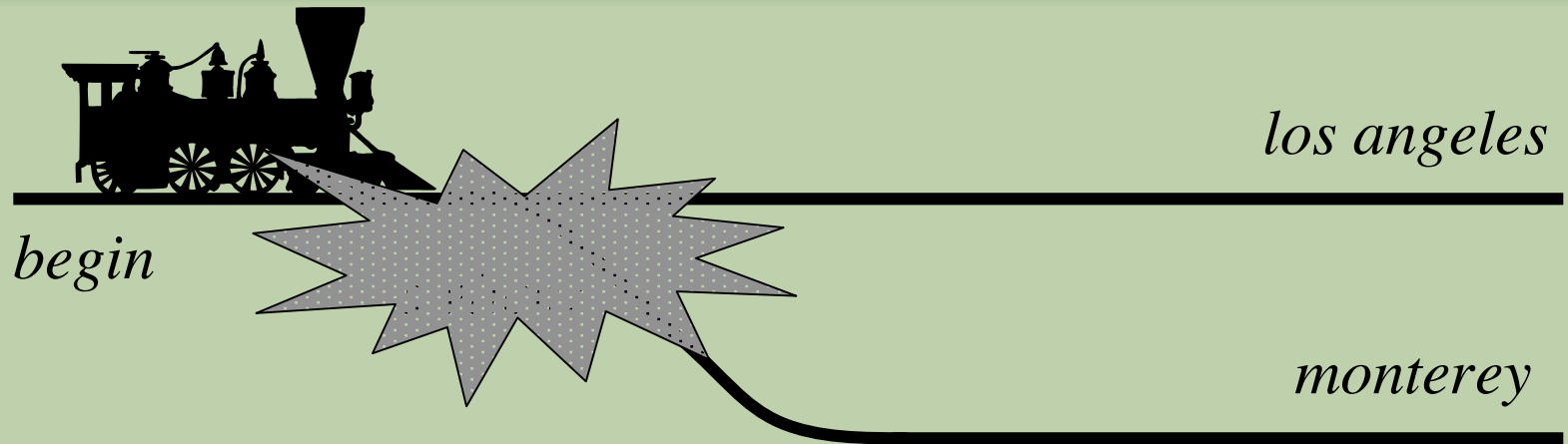
Train Example



$\text{TRAIN} = (b \blacklozenge l) \mid (b \blacklozenge s \blacklozenge m)$



Train with Concealment



$$\text{TRAIN} \setminus \{s\} = (b \blacklozenge l) \hat{U} (b \blacklozenge m)$$



2nd Train Example



car?

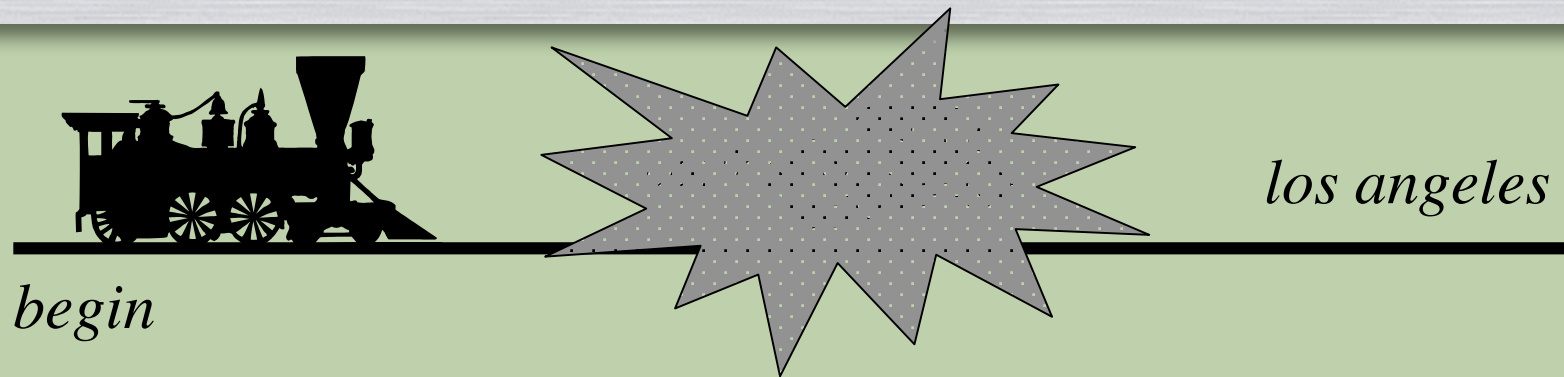


los angeles

begin



2nd Train with Concealment



$$\text{TRAIN}\backslash\{c\} = b \blacklozenge l$$



Security

- Divide events into high security and low security.
- Show that from low's point of view, the system behaves the same whether or not the high events took place.

- Formally

Noninterference \Leftrightarrow

$$P \setminus \{high\} = P \parallel STOP_{high}$$



NonInterference

- Don't care about defining reading or writing
 - No hidden channels (we think).
- A system is secure when high security events cannot affect (interfere) with the behavior of a low security process.

Noninterference \Leftrightarrow

$$P \setminus \{high\} = P \parallel STOP_{high}$$



...the Rest of the Story

- Consider the following problem

$$P = (a \blacklozenge x \blacklozenge b \blacklozenge z) \mid$$

$$(a \blacklozenge b) \mid$$

$$(c \blacklozenge w \blacklozenge d \blacklozenge y) \mid$$

$$(c \blacklozenge d)$$



...the Rest of the Story

- This is a refinement (subset) of the original

$$P2 = (a \blacklozenge x \blacklozenge b \blacklozenge z) \mid$$

$$(a \blacklozenge b) \mid$$

$$(c \blacklozenge w \blacklozenge d \blacklozenge y) \mid$$

$$\textcolor{red}{\cancel{(c \blacklozenge d)}}$$



Where we stand now

- Secure State Proofs
 - Secure Refinements
 - Hidden Channels
- NonInterference Proofs
 - No Hidden Channels
 - No Secure Refinements

